

SIX GERMAN DIVISIONS TO ONE BRITISH NEAR ST. QUENTIN

were installed, they were greeted with the Marseillaise. The President and Premier responded with a cheer for France.

NEW GUN'S REPORTED RANGE ASTOUNDS U. S. OFFICERS

Twenty-Two Miles Greatest Distance Shells Were Ever Fired—Use of Aerial Torpedoes Suggested by Ordnance Experts.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—News that German guns were bombarding Paris at a range of about sixty-two miles astonished American ordnance officers beyond belief.

No such range of guns had ever been dreamed of, they said. The world's record for long distance bombardment was established by the Germans some time ago when at a range of twenty to twenty-two miles they dropped occasional shells into Dunkirk.

The greatest long range American gun yet developed is the sixteen-inch rifle, which at the greatest possible elevation, it is estimated, would throw

a shell about nineteen miles.

Evidently, ordnance officers said, the German artillery has developed some new world-surprising weapon, although it was thought possible they might be using some sort of aerial torpedo.

Ordnance officers were at first inclined to believe the Germans were conducting their long range bombardment from some nearer point to which they had broken through, but on reflection concluded that even had the German troops suddenly rushed forward it would have been impossible to bring up and place heavy long range guns in such a short time.

RANGE OF 500 MILES IS CLAIM OF INVENTOR OF AN AERIAL TORPEDO

Carries Half Ton of Explosive and Is Positive in Going to Target, He Declares.

The long range bombardment of Paris recalls the story printed March 14 of an aerial torpedo which the inventor, a Philadelphia, claims has a range of 500 miles. The inventor is Lester P. Barlow, who has already invented an anti-submarine depth bomb used with marked effect against U. boats.

According to an account of his invention appearing in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, Mr. Barlow says his aerial torpedo is even more effective than his anti-submarine bomb, and is, in fact, "the most terribly destructive engine of warfare that the world has ever seen."

Joseph Steinmetz, President of the Aero Club of Pennsylvania, who is an airplane engineer and a well known manufacturer, said of the invention:

"There is danger that it will strike the German inventors' mind soon, and I live in constant fear that Germany may grasp the principle of this deadly torpedo before we can use it."

Mr. Barlow is quoted in the article as saying that Gen. Hauser was shown the plans of the torpedo six weeks ago.

"It carries more than half a ton of the highest explosive that can be manufactured," the article quotes the inventor.

It has a range of 500 miles and is positive in going to its target.

"Two weeks ago one of the foremost aeronautical engineers and myself were told to go ahead on the first one of the full sized torpedoes and not wait for a contract."

"I offered the torpedo as a gift to the Government."

"The authorities at Washington admitted when they were shown the plans that Berlin could be blown off the map and the German nation could be whipped in thirty days."

"They also admitted that thousands of these devices should be on hand before their use was commenced, because so simple is the principle on which they are operated that the German inventors more than likely would discover it after a few thousand of them had leveled some of their cities."

65 SICK AND WOUNDED MEN BACK FROM FRANCE

Part of Contingent of 101 Sent to Base Hospital in an Atlantic Port.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 22.—A contingent of 101 sick and wounded soldiers, sixty-two of them direct from France, arrived at a base hospital last night. Four of them were suffering from wounds and were probably under fire in one of the engagements between American patrols and German raiding parties. Their wounds, however, are not serious.

George B. Bishop, Infantry, Lloyd M.

BIG EVENTS OF GREAT BATTLE; TOTAL LOSS MAY BE 325,000

German Casualties Alone Would Probably Be 200,000 on Their Own Estimate of Number of Prisoners Captured.

IF Berlin's claim that 25,000 British were taken prisoner is substantiated the total losses on both sides in the initial stages of the German drive will probably reach 325,000. Experiences in this war show that the missing or captured are generally one in five of the total casualties. This, according to the German estimate of prisoners, would place the British losses in killed, wounded and missing at 125,000. As the attacking force necessarily sustains the greater losses it may be that the German casualties total 200,000.

At Cambrai last November the British captured 10,000 men in a day's fighting. In December the Germans took the same number from Byng. In the battle at Arras last April the British captured about 12,000 in two days. Nivelle took 10,000 Germans at Verdun in one day. In the Champagne in 1915 the French captured 25,000 prisoners in three days.

British correspondents estimate that at least 1,500,000 British and German troops are engaged in the battle. The number of Germans is variously placed at from 800,000 to 900,000. The British force is about 600,000. The Germans have ninety divisions engaged.

So intense was the fire of the great number of German mortars that at most points on the British front the wire entanglements ceased to be obstacles and trenches were obliterated. Gas shells were used by the Germans in unusual quantities and British gunners were forced to wear gas masks.

This is the first time in the war on the western front, since the opposing armies established themselves in their trench systems, that the defensive zone has been broken through.

A British correspondent at the front telegraphs that one British division south of St. Quentin had to bear up under repeated assaults of six German divisions. This would make it appear that the weak spot in the British line has been found.

GERMAN THIRD LINE TRENCH IS HIT BY AMERICAN SHELLS; SMALL GUN BATTERY EFFECTIVE

Big Munitions Dump Blown Up by U. S. Artillery Fire—Heavy Gas Attack Is Launched Against Pershing's Force.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY

IN FRANCE, Friday, March 22. (By the Associated Press.)—The Germans

launched a heavy gas attack against a certain town in our lines northwest of Toul last night. No wind was blowing and the fumes of mustard gas from the shells hung low over the lines for several hours.

The batteries firing the shells were located to the right of Rheims and our artillery was busy all morning with a retaliatory shelling.

The town shelled contained a certain number of Americans.

Our artillery to-day dropped a number of large shells into Joun Wood and after firing a few minutes secured direct hits on the target, causing a tremendous explosion followed by dense columns of smoke as a big enemy munitions dump blew up.

The first explosion was followed by two others less severe.

Our shells also made direct hits in the enemy's first and third line trenches.

The Germans again have been giv-

ing an example of the accuracy of their 57 millimetre guns. An enemy machine gun emplacement which has been annoying the Americans for the past two days was located and then the battery of "little fellows," as they are known along the front, got into action, firing rapidly. They secured a number of direct hits and put the emplacement gun's crew out of commission.

These small guns, which are about the size of a one-pounder, are easily moved from place to place even in the trenches. They also secured direct hits on the junction of communication trenches as men were passing and into the entrance of the dug-out which a number of the enemy were seen to enter and from which smoke was issuing. None of the enemy was seen to come out.

This of our patrols reached the enemy's line early this morning, but in the brilliant moonlight they were discovered and driven out by brisk machine gun and automatic rifle fire.

Our infantry discovered one enemy patrol inside our wire. These Germans were driven off and it is believed they suffered casualties.

During which he learned the jungle warfare of the Moros. He was a Major when he went to France as military attaché.

Col. Barker is the son of Frederick W. Barker, a Syracuse banker, and his home when on furlough is at Syracuse.

FRENCH WAR CROSS FOR COL. BARKER OF THE OLD 69TH

New Yorker Decorated for Gallantry in Action During Hot Fighting

Col. John W. Barker, one of the commanding officers of the 168th Infantry—the old 69th of New York—has been awarded the French War Cross for gallantry in action during the recent hot fighting of the Americans in the sector east of Lunville.

Word of Col. Barker's honor was received in New York to-day.

Col. Barker relieved Col. Mines, who was in command of the Sixty-ninth when it sailed for France. Before that time he had been on special service with the American Embassy at Paris and had served as military observer with the British Army in France.

Before the French Government decorated him, Col. Barker was cited in Pershing's despatches as "a regimental commander of extraordinary courage and efficiency."

Graduating from West Point in the class of 1894, Lieut. Barker was assigned to the Ninth Infantry and served with that outfit during the Spanish War. He served in the battle of El Caney and the siege of Santiago. Later he gained his captaincy in campaigns in the Philip-

pines, during which he learned the jungle warfare of the Moros. He was a Major when he went to France as military attaché.

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LIEUT. COM. ELLIOTT KILLED IN WARSHIPS' COLLISION ABROAD



Lieut. Commander Richard McCall Elliott Jr., of New York and Philadelphia, was in command of the U. S. destroyer Manley when it collided with a British man-of-war in European waters. He was killed with fifteen others of those aboard the Manley.

DUTCH SHIP CREWS EMBARK FOR FINAL TRIP DURING WAR

Fifteen Men Seized and Held Under Guard on the Nieuw Amsterdam.

Under the scrutiny of 100 United States Secret Service men and customs officials the crews of the Dutch ships in New York waters are preparing to-day for what probably will be their last transatlantic voyage while the war lasts.

On the big liner Nieuw Amsterdam, the only Dutch ship in British or American waters that escaped seizure by the Allied Governments, the Dutch sailors and officers, from 700 to 1,000 of them, will sail next Wednesday.

It is known that some of the departing Dutch are outspokenly pro-German. Fifteen such were suddenly seized this morning and placed on board the Nieuw Amsterdam, to be held there under guard until the ship sails. This was done to prevent them from revealing eleven-hour communications for their friends on the other side. It was said they would be classed as undesirable aliens and never would be permitted to land in America again.

On the other hand, there are some members of the Dutch crews who have declared their intention to become American citizens, whose sympathies are with the Allies, and who have established permanent American homes. These will not be sent to Holland, and it is said that some of them can keep their old jobs on the ships if they want to, receiving American wages.

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90 DIVISIONS OF GERMANS DRIVING BACK THE BRITISH LINE

(Continued from First Page.)

attack drove them out, Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters telegraphs. A large party was surrounded and probably was captured.

(Mory is on the northern battlefield, fifteen miles below Arras. It is about four miles back of the line held by the British before the Germans began their offensive.)

There is reason to believe fifty German divisions are flowing into the struggle, the correspondent states, and probably half as many more are in close reserve. There are probably 1,500,000 men engaged on both sides. Under the tremendous onslaught the British troops are falling back very slowly and in excellent order. At many places they are withdrawing voluntarily so as to maintain an unbroken front.

The Germans this morning were pressing hard the British forces defending Hemies (about 2 1/2 miles back of the old line, in the region southwest of Cambrai).

The scenes of activity behind the battlefield baffle description, but everywhere there is the same well ordered organization and quiet confidence.

The weather is wonderfully fine, although the visibility is handicapped by local mists.

BRITISH UNDER GREATEST BOMBARDMENT IN HISTORY

One Division Held Back Six of the Germans' Near St. Quentin and Only Withdrew When Darkness Came.

LONDON, March 23.—The artillery preparation of the Germans in the drive against the British lines is described by those who took part in it as the most violent they ever endured, according to the Daily Mail correspondent on the British front. "The thing that stands out as characteristic of the fighting up to the present," says the correspondent, writing last night, "is that we did so well under the terrific impact."

"South of St. Quentin one of our divisions had to bear up against the repeated assaults of six German divisions, possibly 90,000 men, and only when the assaults ceased with darkness did our troops withdraw to strong positions behind the canal system between St. Quentin and the Oise."

"It is estimated that altogether nearly 600,000 Germans participated in the offensive. The enemy fought well and his gunners did good service. The quickness with which the guns were brought forward into No Man's Land after the infantry had advanced was marked. He had in many places the advantage over us in positions and he was at all points largely superior in numbers."

"The strength of the mortars which the enemy brought up in such great numbers in one corps' front," he says, "sent over such an overwhelming weight of iron and high explosives that in most parts of the front wire ceased to be an obstacle and trenches were obliterated."

GAS SHELLS DRENCH BRITISH BATTERIES.

"At the same time all of our known battery positions were drenched with gas, but their gas shells failed to reach all of our batteries, nor did they succeed anywhere in breaking down our wire. At one point where the Germans found our wire unbroken they set to work with scissors until they had made a way through, an incident reminiscent of the methods of fighting inculcated by Frederick the Great. All of this was done under our machine gun fire."

"A curious fact reported by our airmen was that the Germans composing the special assault divisions wore new uniforms. 'Got on their best clothes for a visit to Paris,' commented one of our Generals."

"Our flying corps did valuable work despite adverse weather conditions. One of our men in the early morning reconnaissance spotted several thousand Germans moving westward south of Bullecourt and another reported three thousand of the enemy in a sunken road in this area waiting to advance. Few enemy machines were seen and they mostly flew low, peppering our trenches with their machine guns."

BRITISH GUNNERS WEAR GAS MASKS.

"This is the first battle where British gunners had to serve their guns in gas masks and it was a difficult task. Fortunately practices with gas masks have been taking place frequently for an hour daily. I found every one I saw pretty confident. At first they did have a hard job to meet the masses of Germans who came on in denser formation than ever before, yet all reports show that they fought magnificently."

The attack west of Cambrai failed. To the south, below St. Quentin, one British division beat off massed attacks of six German divisions and killed thousands. The Germans advanced 3,000 yards into the British lines north and south of Croisilles by throwing 100,000 men into massed action on a seven-mile front. Eight German divisions attacked two British divisions on a six-mile front before Cherisy.

The entire drive was made behind a barrage of gas shells and everywhere British officers and men fought all day with gas masks on. Even this could not dampen the jubilation at the havoc they caused the German infantry that presented such point-blank targets. British machine guns worked terrible devastation in the ranks of the onrushing enemy.

At least forty German divisions already have been identified as taking part in the initial drive, and British flyers, who have the mastery of the air, report others hurrying up. To these 500,000 men, it is believed Haig has opposed even larger forces. In its extent and the ferocity of the fighting, the battle has never been equalled in intensity, preceded as it was by the fire from the greatest concentration of artillery in the world's history.

ITALIAN WAR MINISTER TO LEAD TROOPS AT FRONT

General Alfieri Resigns Cabinet Post to Take a Command—Zupelli Succeeds Him.

ROME, Friday, March 22.—Gen. Alfieri has retired as Minister of War to take a command at the front. He has been succeeded by Gen. Zupelli.

King Victor Emmanuel accepted Gen. Alfieri's resignation owing to his ineligibility that he be permitted to go to the front.

Gen. Alfieri came into office with the Orlando Cabinet last fall. As a

member of the Italian War Committee he represented the army in the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

Artillery Fire Increases on Italian Front.

ROME, March 22.—Numerous patrol encounters have occurred along the Italian front, the War Office announced to-day, and there has been some increase in the artillery fire on the mountain line.

\$100,000 FIRE LAID TO SPY

CLEVELAND, March 22.—Large supplies of acids and gas, being manufactured for the Government and the Red Cross, were destroyed in a fire, which caused a loss of \$100,000 at the plant of the Lenox Chemical Company here to-day. Officials believe the cause was the work of incendiaries.

DUTCH MINISTER DENOUNCES ALLIES FOR SHIP SEIZURE

Dr. Loudon Calls Act Unjust and Others Assail Wilson in Parliament.

THE HAGUE, Friday, March 22.—Seizure of Dutch shipping by the Allied Governments was unjust, Dr. Loudon, the Dutch Foreign Minister, declared to-day in the Upper Chamber.

"Without a shred of justice," he said, "the associated governments have carried out the proposals, although the Dutch Government in its reply went as far as possible to meet the demands of the associated powers. The resounding protest of the Government will find an echo in the two Chambers and among the whole Dutch people. It is a protest imbued with the principle of right."

Senator J. T. Cremer attacked the United States after the Foreign Minister had completed his statement. The Senator recalled the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York to commemorate the discovery of the Hudson River.

"A committee was sent to America," he said, "and the speaker who represented the Dutch Government was received with cheers by the Americans when he made a speech commemorating the achievements of his Dutch ancestors. Then the Americans had tears in their eyes when they saw our flag. The eyes of Americans have no tears to shed now over the dishonor of our flag. America regards neutrality as partisanship. We refuse to furnish war materials to the Allies—that is the head and front of our offending."

Referring to President Wilson, the Senator declared: "President Wilson calls himself our friend. Well, Heaven preserve us from our friends."

BAKER IN LONDON, GREETED BY AMBASSADOR PAGE

Secretary Arrives Safely at Belgian Front.

LONDON, March 22.—Secretary Baker has arrived in London. He was met at the station by American Ambassador Page.

Secretary Baker visited the Belgian front Friday and had a long talk with King Albert.

There has been considerable raiding and shelling on the Belgian front, in conjunction with the present drive on the British lines.

THREE SPANISH SHIPS SUNK IN THE ATLANTIC

Barcelona Awaits Details of Loss Following Torpedoing of Two Others by Germans.

BARCELONA, Spain, March 22.—The Spanish ships Jolet, Joaquina and Guadalupe have been sunk in the Atlantic, it was announced here to-day. No details were given.

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First showing of the most wonderful of all moving pictures.

Cardinal Mercier The Hero of Belgium In

'The Cross Bearer' at

CARNEGIE HALL

Monday Night at 8 P. M.

and Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

Evenings at 8 P. M.

Entire Proceeds to go to the

Catholic War Fund

This is your last opportunity to help this worthy cause and your first chance to see the most wonderful moving picture ever made. Go and see it to-morrow night.

D. E. O.

BELL—WILLIAM H. BELL. Services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th st., Sunday, 1 P. M.

CANTO—ADA P. CANTO. Services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th st., Sunday, 1 P. M.

DARLINGTON—MAYNE M. DARLINGTON. Services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th st., Sunday, 1 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. FREE BINAUGURAL. Carnegie Hall, Sunday at 10:45. DR. WISE: "Views and Love." DR. WISE: "Views and Love." DR. WISE: "Views and Love."

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It is so economical compared with ordinary tea or with coffee. And then you have that inimitable flavour.